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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 213 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 156 supra.]

G.O. No. 992, Development, dated 25th July 1932.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Fisheries, Ref. No. 1073-C/32, dated 8th July 1932.

Order—No. 992, Development, dated 25th July 1932.

In the circumstances explained the Government accept the recommendations of the Director of Fisheries that the fisheries elementary school at Kavvayi should continue to be mainly concerned with the education of fisher children.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Fisheries.



APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 232 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 168 supra.]

(1)

Report referred to in the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1290.

Copy of letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, No. 4078/32-A-7, dated the 25th August 1932.

[Public Services—Vizagapatam Agency—Oriyas—Representation.]

Subordinate officers of the Revenue Department.—It is not possible to post Oriya-knowing officers to the Agency taluks, where the Court language or one of the Court languages is Oriya as there are practically no Oriya-knowing men on the establishment list of this district.

2. The Agency taluks, where Oriya is the sole Court language or one of the Court languages, have no separate establishment list, and the appointment of taluk officers to these taluks follows the ordinary rules governing the appointment of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. A knowledge of Oriya has not been prescribed by the Government Order as a necessary qualification for appointment as taluk officer in these taluks, and it is not therefore until men are actually posted to these taluks that they have any opportunity of learning colloquial Oriya as spoken in the Agency tracts.

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3. Unless a knowledge of Oriya is made a necessary qualification for appointment as taluk officer in such taluks, and is prescribed by the Government, it appears doubtful whether the position can be improved, as under existing conditions, members of the district establishment, who have qualified for appointment as Deputy Tahsildar according to the statutory rules, cannot be passed over, merely because they do not know Oriya.

4. The other alternative is to recruit a certain number of Oriyas to the district establishment, but Oriyas do not appear able to qualify for appointment in the Revenue Department under the competitive examination—or else they do not desire to join the Revenue Department. *Even prior to the introduction of the competitive examination, few Oriyas appear to have applied for appointment as clerks in this district.*

5. *Subordinate officers of other departments.*—These officers are posted by heads of other departments and I am unable to say whether a knowledge of Oriya is regarded as one of the governing factors in making postings to the Agency.

6. So far as the Medical, Public Works, and Excise Departments are concerned, this point does not appear to be taken into consideration at all, as (i) with regard to the Medical Department service in the Agency for two years appears to be obligatory for every junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon irrespective of whether he knows Oriya or not, (ii) most of the Public Works Department subordinates appear to come from the south of the Presidency, (iii) in the Excise Department, appointments are made from all over the Northern Division and a knowledge of Oriya does not seem to be regarded as a “sine qua non” for the post of Sub-Inspector in the Agency Circles—as recently a Sub-Inspector was appointed to the Nowrangapur taluk who did not know even Telugu and who had to be transferred back to some area where his languages—Tamil and English—might be of some use to him.

7. In the Police Department, however, many of the constables and several of the Sub-Inspectors know Oriya, either being Oriyas from the Ganjam district or having picked it up during their service in the Agency. On the whole, there are more Oriyas or Oriya-knowing men in the Police Department in the Agency than in any other department.

8. *Gazetted officers.*—The Special Assistant Agents, Koraput and Parvatipur, and the District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Koraput, have hitherto usually been European officers, who have taken Oriya as their second vernacular language while serving in the area.

(2)

Report referred to in the answer to clause (e) of question No. 1289.

Copy of letter from the Collector of Ganjam, D. Dis. No. 6226 of 1932, dated 9th September 1932.

[Public services—Oriyas—Ganjam district representation.]

It is a fact that since the institution of the system of recruitment to the various services through the Madras Services Commission the

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orders referred to are not being observed. The statutory service rules require that the recruitment of persons to the Services should be in consultation with the Madras Services Commission. Lists of selected candidates are published from time to time and the Collector is bound to appoint them in the communal order. These lists show that the selected candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service are not persons knowing Oriya. Oriyas, though available cannot be appointed as clerks as the concessions shown to them previously have been withdrawn by the statutory rules. In these circumstances it has been found impossible to maintain the proportion of Oriya clerks ordered to be maintained in public offices in this district.

2. It is also true that persons with no knowledge of Oriya are being recruited as clerks in the public offices of this district. This is because the lists approved by the Madras Services Commission contain either Telugus or Tamilians.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 237 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 172 supra.]

Appendix showing details of specification, prices and condition of tractors.

Particulars with specification.	Original cost.	Remarks on condition.
	RS. A.	
At Nilambur—		
1. Holt Caterpillar Tractor 10 ton 40 H.P. No. 18714 complete with grousers Engine No. 28662. Received from Coorg. Revolutions per minute 750, Magneto H.K. No. 114366 with few tools.	6,253 4	Magneto gives trouble. Apart from this the machine is in good order.
At Beypore—		
2. Holt 5 ton Caterpillar Tractor No. 40373, H.P. 20.	24,928 11	Completely worn out. Not worth repairing. Can be used only as a stationary driving engine.
3. Cleveland Cletrac Caterpillar Tractor, Engine Motor No. 40819, Tractor No. 11835. Complete with tools. Weidley motor.	3,200 8	Do.
4. Fordson Tractor complete on four road wheels No. 444060, 22-b.h.p. at 1,000 revolutions per minute.	3,060 0	In good condition. Requires some replacements of parts.
At Top Slip—		
5. Fordson Tractor No. 142735 with M.A.C. Hoist Model A and 700 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter rope complete with tools.	6,327 5	Do.
At Olavakkot—		
6 and 7. Two Fordson Tractors equipped with two sets of Agricultural wheels Engine Nos. 686167 and 686168 Model Ford F. No. (1485-C) fitted with four-cylinder engine. Each motor develops 20-b.h.p. at 1,000 revolutions per minute.	4,876 0	In good condition.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 248 asked by B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 182 supra.]

Statement showing the towns where the Mappilla State prisoners implicated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 are confined.

District.	Town.	Number.	Remarks.
<i>Madras State Prisoners Regulation II of 1819.</i>			
North Arcot	Arkonam	2	At large under Police surveillance.
	Vellore	4	
South Arcot	Villupuram	2	
	St. Thomas' Mount	1	
Chingleput	Coimbatore	1	
Coimbatore	Masulipatam	1	
Kistna	Kurnool	2	
Kurnool	Madras	6	
Madras	Palni	1	
Madura	Kumbakonam	1	
Tanjore	Muthupet	2	
	Nagore	1	
	Negapatam	1	
	Tanjore	1	
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	1	
	Pettai	1	
Trichinopoly	Karur	2	
	Srirangam	1	
	Trichinopoly	3	
Total		34	

Moplah Outrages Act, 1859.

North Arcot	Polur	1	At large under Police surveillance.
	Vellore	2	
South Arcot	Cuddalore	1	
	Salem	1	
Tanjore	Tanjore	1	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	3	
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	1	
Total		10	

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 249 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 183 supra.]

*Petition to the District Magistrate of South Kanara, Mangalore,
dated 24th April 1932.*

We, the undersigned, beg to submit the following on the recent police excesses in our district:—

1. We regret to find that the police of the district have been all along beating the Congress picketeers in a brutal and merciless manner. When questions were asked in the Legislative Council to ascertain whether such beatings were given under the orders of Government, it was stated by the Home Member that it was not the intention of Government that individual picketeers, less than five in number and who do not form an unlawful assembly, should be beaten, and if definite cases of the sort complained of were brought to the notice of the authorities, proper action would be taken.

2. After these assurances of the Home Member, as long as the Legislative Council was sitting in March last, the actions of the police in our district were apparently in keeping with such assurances. But no sooner the Council sittings were over the police have reverted to their former methods with redoubled vigour.

3. We recognize the necessity of Government taking adequate measures to put down lawlessness and disorder. But we believe that in the name of maintaining law and order the Government do not wish to resort to lawlessness themselves. It is therefore astounding that after such repeated assurances given by the Home Members at Madras and Delhi and even by the Secretary of State for India in the British Parliament, the police of our district should still continue their brutal attacks on picketeers even when they are less than five in number and the traffic on the roads is in no way hindered.

4. We desire to bring to your particular notice the following among other incidents that have taken place in various parts of our district from the 3rd to the 16th of this month (April).

At Mangalore.

5. On 3rd April 1932 three Congress volunteers, B. R. Kombrabail, Uggappa Payyade and Mahalinga Shetty, picketed the cloth shop of Messrs. R. B. Vasanth in Webster Market Street. There was a severe cane charge on them, each receiving 20 to 30 cuts which resulted in serious injuries.

6. On 6th April 1932 two volunteers, Laxman, aged about 16 years, and one K. Upendra Kini, picketed the cloth shop of Messrs. Kanji Bros. at Hampankatta. They were likewise severely caned, each receiving 15 to 20 beatings.

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7. On 8th April 1932 three volunteers, Seetharam, Babu Rao and Keshava Kamath (aged about 13 years), picketed the cloth shop of Messrs. R. P. Rangaswami Chetti & Sons in Car Street. The beating of the first two volunteers was very severe and the wounds caused on the first of them have not yet fully healed.

8. On the morning of 9th April 1932 two volunteers, K. Upendra Kini and Sadashiva Mayya, went to picket the cloth shop of Messrs. Mulki Venkatraya Srinivasa Prahbu & Co. Mr. Nagappa Kamath, a partner of the said firm who was in the shop, not only did not object to the picketing but asked the picketeers not to stand on the road in front of the shop which they were then doing but invited them to sit in the shop. So that, when soon after, Police Inspector Khan Saheb Schamnad with his party came to the place the picketeers were seated on the verandah-plank of the shop. The said Police Inspector dragged out the two volunteers from the shop on to the public road in front and then ordered a beating which is too horrible to describe. The ends of the sticks used for the beating went into shreds. The sticks were then reversed and the beating continued with the other ends until they also gave way.

9. On the evening of the same day, the shop of Messrs. R. B. Vasanth in the Webster Market Street, referred to in paragraph 5 supra, was picketed by three volunteers, T. Vasudeva Pai, Ramachandra Shenoy and Kumardas. They were severely beaten.

10. On 10th April 1932 the shop of Messrs. Kanji Bros. already referred to was picketed by Keshava and Sankappa Shetty. They were very severely beaten, each receiving not less than 40 cane cuts. The former was an in-patient in the Wenlock Hospital.

11. On 11th April 1932 the same shop was again picketed by Mr. M. M. Rama Rao, M.A. (Hons.), and one Jayarama Shetty. The incidents of this day have been reported to you shortly after in a statement signed by some of the signatories to this memorandum and others who were eye-witnesses to the occurrence, and have attracted wide attention all over. The professor who is of young age and weak in body is a brilliant Chemistry M.A. (Hons.) of the Madras University. He was till about a week prior to the incident a professor in the local St. Aloysius' College and was deeply loved and respected by his students. He resigned his post with a view to join the Civil Disobedience Movement. The way he was beaten was particularly inhuman and brutal. He is still an in-patient in the Wenlock Hospital and we are horrified to learn that his leg bone has been fractured by the beating. His self-sacrifice and the beating he received at the hands of the police have created a sensation and an urge to suffering and sacrifice in others in the district and elsewhere, and particularly amongst the student population, as nothing else could have done.

12. Within a few minutes of the beating of Professor Rama Rao and his co-volunteer two others, Mahalinga Shetty and Manjunath (aged about 15 years) picketed the same shop again. They were also severely beaten.

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13. On 12th April 1932 as the immediate aftermath of the beating on the previous day of Professor Rama Rao, two boys, Egbert William Fernandez and Alexander Pinto, belonging to the Catholic Community of Mangalore, which has generally stood aloof from the Congress movement, went to picket the selfsame shop along with one Babu Shetty, a Hindu. All the three were beaten by the police, but the beating was far less severe than on the previous days.

14. On 13th April 1932 was the procession at which you were yourself present. Though but for your presence things should have been very much worse, we are constrained to say that it was quite unnecessary to have ordered a second beating on the processionists after they had fallen to the ground. But we do not desire to say further on this question as a procession, in our opinion, stands on a different footing from the case of individual picketeers numbering less than five.

15. Severe as the beatings at Mangalore were our enquiries show that they were far more cruel and brutal in the mufassal stations of Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Perdoor.

At Kasaragod.

16. On 10th April 1932 the shop of one Krishna Mallaya was picketed by volunteers Rama Hegde and Gopal Nayar. Both were mercilessly beaten by Sub-Inspector Silva and four or five constables, pushed, dragged, lifted up from the road on which they had fallen and again beaten for a length of nearly a furlong on the public road and finally left there, the former in a semi-conscious state. Rama Hegde had on his person about 18 injuries and Gopal Nayar about 20.

17. On 16th April 1932, volunteers Beeranna and Doomanna Rai picketed the shop of Mr. K. Rama Nayak. The beating on both was very severe and other processes were similar to the cases related in the previous paragraph. The boy Beeranna had also a blow on his head. The beating was done by Sub-Inspector Annappaya and two constables. The incident took place near the Court-house of the District Munsif of Kasaragod and we learn that several pleaders and even the District Munsif were the unfortunate eye-witnesses to this occurrence.

At Udipi.

18. On 6th April 1932 Cherdappa *alias* Gopal Shenoy and Hariappa Shenoy were very severely beaten at the instance of Sub-Inspector Sanjiva Rao whilst picketing the shop of one Velji Kallianji Shet.

19. On 7th April 1932 picketeers Rama Nai and Anantha Shetty picketing the same shop were dealt with likewise.

20. On 12th April 1932 three Congress volunteers, Vaman Bhat, Ramaraya Puranika and Koraga Shetty, who were not picketing but going about in different parts of the town of Udipi, were taken in the evening to the police station by the police and kept there. We learn that the Sub-Magistrate of Udipi, whose office is located in the same building who happened to be there till a late hour, had seen the boys

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in police custody. After his departure the Police Sub-Inspector Saldanha and three reserve constables gave a merciless beating to the three boys and one of them with a fish tail causing severe pain. The boys were let off after the beating at about 9-30 p.m. with over a dozen injuries on each of them.

At Coondapoor.

21. The police at Coondapoor had a curious procedure of their own. On 3rd April 1932 two volunteers, B. Madappaya and a boy H. Sheena Shetty, aged about 15 years, were going on the road in Coondapoor town. Head constable Devappaya and a police constable took them to the shop of one Venkatramana *alias* Babaya Shanbhogue, a shop usually picketed previously by the Congress volunteers, and taking them there challenged them if they would picket the shop. They said 'yes.' On their so saying they were at once brutally assaulted and beaten. Two other boys, Mahabala Shetty and Mani Gopal, who were peacefully going about their business in another part of the town, were similarly brought by the police to the same shop and beaten likewise. Thereafter all the four were taken by the police to a place about three miles off, again beaten and left helpless. Some hours later on hearing the news arrangements were made by private persons at Coondapoor to bring them to the Hospital and have their injuries attended to.

22. On 9th April 1932 two picketeers, B. L. Adiga and Sanjiva Shetty, were similarly beaten and their injuries not attended to by the police.

At Perdoor.

23. In sheer inhuman cruelty the incident which took place on the 12th and 13th instant at Perdoor, a small town situated 12 miles from Udipi, surpasses all others. One Lakshminarayana Ballal, aged about 23 years, who has passed the S.S.L.C. Examination and was a teacher in the Perdoor National School, was singly picketing a toddy and an arrack shop, lying close to each other near the infrequented village road going from Perdoor to Bairampalli. The toddy and arrack shops are situated in an uninhabited place in the vicinity of Perdoor, there being no shop or habitation within a furlong all round. On the evening of the 12th instant when he was so picketing, Mr. Amiruddin, Sub-Inspector of Police at Brahmavar, and four constables came to the spot and asked him to go away. As he refused, a severe beating was administered to him by the Sub-Inspector and the constables. He was given not less than 100 cuts with canes and lathi. The beating was mostly below the knees and the arms below the elbow. Unable to stand the beating the volunteer dropped down several times. He was lifted again and again and beaten, pushed forcibly and beaten. Sometimes he was bodily raised from the ground and forcibly thrown down. His vesti (the lower cloth) was removed and beating administered on the bare body. The shirt got torn. His sacred thread was torn away. He was taken by the police to a vacant building which was formerly a police outpost and kept there in police custody till the noon of the next day when he was let off. At about 2 p.m. on the 13th, i.e., soon after

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he was let off, the volunteer with his legs swollen by the previous day's beating came limping to picket the same shops again. The same Sub-Inspector and his four constables again gave a severe beating. The beating was directed on the swollen legs, the swollen parts being very sensitive and painful. He fell down and was unconscious for hours. He was lying on the road in that motionless condition for some time. Later, the police carried him a few yards away and lifting up his body threw it over a fence on to an adjoining field. He was allowed to lie in that condition for about two hours directly under the sun, the police guarding him all the while. Some people wanted to give him some water and other help. The police prevented the same. Later, people were allowed to go near him. Some water was poured into his mouth but it would not get in. He continued in that unconscious condition. The police got fright and brought him again to the place where he was picketing and sent for the Rural Medical Practitioner of Perdoor. The news got round the town that the picketeer was dead. Hearing of it Mr. Bellanje Krishnaye Hegde, District Board Member and a rich landowner of the locality, and several other persons of Perdoor went and saw the volunteer in this unconscious condition. They remonstrated with the Sub-Inspector for the inhuman treatment. The volunteer regained consciousness at the dispensary at about 7-30 p.m. After about an hour the Sub-Inspector had him removed to the same vacant outpost. The next day he was put in a bus by the police and taken to a place called Parkala, 8 miles from Perdoor and 4 miles from the town of Udipi, and left on the roadside to shift for himself. He is now in the Government Hospital at Udipi as an in-patient. He is said to have 29 injuries on his body and 2 of them in a suppurated condition.

24. A narration of the above incidents has been made by us from reliable information and also from personal knowledge and enquiry by some of us.

Certain common features.

25. In most of the cases noted above, the persons who were beaten by the police had various injuries which will be borne out by the registers in the hospitals to which they were taken. There is one point, however, which greatly distresses us. In many instances, particularly in the mufassal stations, after causing severe injuries on these volunteers it is cruel to find that the police did not care to make any arrangement for their medical treatment. The case of Perdoor referred to above, the four volunteers of Coondapoor left 3 miles away, and the three volunteers beaten in the lock-up at Udipi are some of these. In the incident at Kasaragod referred to above, after dragging and beating the volunteers for over a furlong on the public road, they were not attended to by the police but had to shift for themselves and were treated by Dr. Bhandary, a private medical practitioner of that place. In Mangalore itself, though in the first some instances the volunteers were taken soon after the beating to the Government hospital, probably to avoid a correct recording of the injuries, the police have failed to do this in some later instances. For instance in the case of Professor Rama Rao, who was beaten on the evening of the 11th at about 4-30 p.m. he

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was taken to the police lock-up and kept there till about 10 a.m. of the next day without any medical aid in spite of the fact that his injuries were serious. The case of Thimmappa Shetty, who was one of the processionists on the 13th instant, is another. He had nothing less than 30 to 40 cane blows and yet he was taken directly to the lock-up and his injuries attended to only on the morning of the next day. We consider that this is a very grave state of affairs. We learn that when stripes are ordered to a criminal by a Magistrate, a doctor has got to be present, the condition of the criminal as to his fitness to receive the stripes is certified to by the doctor, and after the injuries are inflicted they are medically treated at once. But it pains us very much to see that in the case of a civil resister, who surely is different from an ordinary criminal, the police are themselves the judges and executioners at once of the punishment they wish to award and to any extent they please, and after inflicting the worst form of brutality are themselves to decide whether or no the injuries are to be treated. It appears to us to be thoroughly opposed to all considerations of humanity, let alone of civilized Government.

26. Another common feature of most of these beatings is that the lathi and cane blows aimed with all vigour and force are particularly directed towards the ankle and the knee-joints. After a few beatings it is impossible for any man or boy to stand erect without falling. From sheer pain the legs do not support the body. Even after such falling down they are lifted up by constables on either side and then beaten again and again on the lower parts of their body. They are pushed forcibly and asked to go away from the place after rendering them physically unable to do so. And when they fall down after being so pushed they are beaten over and over again. This is a piece of inhumanity which it is impossible to tolerate.

27. Except in the case of the procession referred to above, in all other cases where individual picketeers numbering less than five were beaten as aforesaid there was no question of the existence of an unlawful assembly unless it be that the police themselves form one as they appear to come to the scene of occurrence every time with a previous determination to inflict this illegal beating. There can be no talk of any obstruction to traffic either, since whenever these beatings take place police patrol the streets and the sight-seeing crowds are held off at a distance by the police themselves.

28. We fail to understand the legality of these beatings or for any need for them, particularly when we understand that no attempt is made to arrest and take away the picketeers and no resistance is offered by the picketeers for their being arrested and taken away.

29. The conduct of the police as seen from the above and similar incidents in the district is having an effect on the public the very reverse of what is intended. If the object is to terrorize the public and to stop the activity of the volunteers or the sympathy of the common public towards them, it has, in our district at any rate, signally failed to achieve that purpose. These inhuman and heart-rending beatings

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on defenceless passive resisters have shaken all public confidence in the bona fides of the Government, have driven many who were apathetic to the movement in its earlier stages into being its active sympathizers, and so far as the actual number of volunteers willing to undergo such sufferings is concerned every such public exhibition of brutality has actually increased their number day by day. We are sorely grieved at the sad turn the affairs are taking in our district, which probably being situated in quite a remote corner of the Presidency, some of the police officials seem to think that anything can be done with impunity. We therefore feel it our imperative duty to give our respectful and emphatic warning to you, and through you to the Government, that brutalities like these have seriously undermined in the public eye the prestige and the sense of fairplay and justice of the Government as no act of these volunteers could ever have done. The sooner they are stopped the better it is for all concerned.

30. Such brutalities systematically inflicted as they have been in the district are also engendering in many a bitterness which might lead to violence. It may be that some of the police officials responsible for them wish for this result so that when there is a conflagration they may have a chance of using more cruel and stringent measures and obtain great honours for themselves for successfully handling such serious situations. Whatever honour or profit it might bring to individual officers the result to the public at large and especially to the law-abiding portion of it will be disastrous.

31. The matters alleged above are of so serious and urgent a nature that we request you to be pleased to hold a public enquiry into the above and similar incidents that have taken place in this district, to have the persons responsible for them suitably dealt with and to see that such events do not recur in the future, so that public confidence might be restored in the repeated assurances given by the Home Member and the Secretary of State, and in the anxiety of the Government to maintain law and order. And we on our part shall render every assistance in our power to help such an enquiry.

All communications in this matter may be addressed to Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., Attavar, Mangalore.

A. B. SHETTY, M.L.C.

U. C. S. BHATT, M.L.C.

J. A. SALDANHA, ex M.L.C.,

Advocate and Retired Assistant Sessions Judge.

Diwan Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO,

President, District Educational Council.

K. SADASIWA RAO,

Advocate, President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

Nellikai VENKAT RAO,

Municipal Councillor and ex Chairman, Mangalore

Municipal Council.

ABDUL KADIR ASADI,

ex Municipal Councillor and Landholder.

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- M. MADHAVA RAO,
*Vakil, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council,
Mangalore.*
- K. VITTAL SHETTY,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
- P. R. PUNJA,
*Advocate and President, District Temple
Committee.*
- G. SOMASHEKAR RAO,
Vakil, Mangalore.
- A. SRINIVASA PAI,
*Advocate and President, Bar Association,
Mangalore.*
- M. SHIVA RAO, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.),
President, District Medical Association.
- M. S. MADHAVA RAO,
Order of the Brothers of Service.
- J. MACHADO,
*Municipal Councillor and Secretary, Indian
Christian Civic League.*
- K. R. ACHAR, M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, Mangalore.
- K. R. KARANT,
Vakil and Municipal Councillor, Mangalore.
- S. B. BHIDE,
Vakil, Mangalore.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 255 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1932, page 187 supra.]

*Name, age, etc., of persons sentenced to be flogged by the
Joint Magistrate, Coondapoor, on 10th June 1932.*

Serial number and name.			Age.	Sentence passed.
1.	Macha		16	Six stripes.
2.	Macha		20	Each ten stripes.
3.	Govinda		22	
4.	Venkta		21	
5.	Masti ..		20	
6.	Govinda		20	Six stripes.
7.	Marla ..		16	
8.	Manja		20	
9.	Mata ..		20	
10.	Kuppa		20	Each ten stripes.
11.	Govinda		20	
12.	Ganapa		15	
13.	Durga		15	
14.	Govinda		20	Each six stripes.
				Ten stripes.

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on defenceless passive resisters have shaken all public confidence in the bona fides of the Government, have driven many who were apathetic to the movement in its earlier stages into being its active sympathizers, and so far as the actual number of volunteers willing to undergo such sufferings is concerned every such public exhibition of brutality has actually increased their number day by day. We are sorely grieved at the sad turn the affairs are taking in our district, which probably being situated in quite a remote corner of the Presidency, some of the police officials seem to think that anything can be done with impunity. We therefore feel it our imperative duty to give our respectful and emphatic warning to you, and through you to the Government, that brutalities like these have seriously undermined in the public eye the prestige and the sense of fairplay and justice of the Government as no act of these volunteers could ever have done. The sooner they are stopped the better it is for all concerned.

30. Such brutalities systematically inflicted as they have been in the district are also engendering in many a bitterness which might lead to violence. It may be that some of the police officials responsible for them wish for this result so that when there is a conflagration they may have a chance of using more cruel and stringent measures and obtain great honours for themselves for successfully handling such serious situations. Whatever honour or profit it might bring to individual officers the result to the public at large and especially to the law-abiding portion of it will be disastrous.

31. The matters alleged above are of so serious and urgent a nature that we request you to be pleased to hold a public enquiry into the above and similar incidents that have taken place in this district, to have the persons responsible for them suitably dealt with and to see that such events do not recur in the future, so that public confidence might be restored in the repeated assurances given by the Home Member and the Secretary of State, and in the anxiety of the Government to maintain law and order. And we on our part shall render every assistance in our power to help such an enquiry.

All communications in this matter may be addressed to Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., Attavar, Mangalore.

A. B. SHETTY, M.L.C.

U. C. S. BHATT, M.L.C.

J. A. SALDANHA, ex M.L.C.,

Advocate and Retired Assistant Sessions Judge.

Diwan Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO,

President, District Educational Council.

K. SADASIWA RAO,

Advocate, President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

Nellikai VENKAT RAO,

Municipal Councillor and ex Chairman, Mangalore

Municipal Council.

ABDUL KADIR ASADI,

ex Municipal Councillor and Landholder.

1st November 1932]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 252 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22792-2, dated 19th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to clauses (d) and (e) of question No. 149 answered in the Legislative Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

* 149 Q.—MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

*

*

*

(d) whether it is a fact that they (Congress volunteers who went in procession in Mangalore on 13th April 1932) were admitted into the Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, for treatment; if so, whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to place a copy of the accident register or a statement of the District Medical Officer, regarding the number and nature of the injuries received by each of them; and

(e) what is the number of the police that were utilized to beat and disperse the said procession?

A.—

*

*

*

(d) One volunteer was treated on 13th April 1932 as an out-patient in the Wenlock Hospital and another was admitted on 14th April 1932. As the accident register is a confidential record, the Government are not prepared to place an extract on the table of the House. The injuries were all contusions, due, apparently, to blows from canes.

(e) The number of police utilized for the purpose of dispersal was 10 or 12.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House--page 252 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22785-2, dated the 18th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 82 given in the Legislative Council on the 3rd August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

82 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th May 1932, the volunteers who were picketing foreign cloth shops peacefully with national flags in Bezwada were escorted by the sergeant and the police to the Krishna river bund and detained there till about 11 a.m. and then subjected to a severe cane and lathi charge;

(b) whether Balipalli Appalaswami and others who had so received injuries are treated in the Peoples' Hospital; if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to call for a statement from the medical officer in charge of the hospital regarding the number and nature of their injuries and place them on the table of the House; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) On 4th May 1932 at about 9 a.m. a batch of six volunteers went to the foreign cloth shops at Bezwada and began to picket and to lead a procession with "National Flags." The station-house officer ordered the volunteers to disperse, but they refused to do so and persisted in picketing. The station-house officer therefore dispersed them with a cane charge and the volunteers ran away. The allegation that the volunteers were taken to the river bund and kept there till about 11 a.m. and subjected to a severe cane and lathi charge is reported to be untrue.

(b) Five of the injured volunteers, including Balipalli Appalaswami, went to the "Peoples' Hospital" and were given first aid and sent away. Balipalli Appalaswami was admitted as an in-patient in the night and was kept in the "Peoples' Hospital" for about 4 days and then discharged. Enquiries were made regarding the injuries received but no information was available from the "Peoples' Hospital."

(c) None.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

1st November 1932]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 252 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22788-2, dated the 19th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 85 given in the Legislative Council on the 3rd August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

85 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when were the 23 forest satyagrahis arrested for satyagraha in the Herur forest in Coondapoor taluk on the 16th May 1932 and when were they charged or released;

(b) whether they were given any food on 16th May 1932 when they were in Kirimanjeshwar school or later in the night when they were brought to the Baindur lock-up;

(c) whether the police gave them any food between the 17th and 20th May 1932 when they were in Baindur lock-up;

(d) whether any medical assistance was given to the satyagrahis; if so, when;

(e) whether it is a fact that as the police did not give them any food the people of Baindur, out of pity, served food to the arrested prisoners in the Baindur lock-up between the 17th and 20th May 1932; and

(f) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Nineteen persons were arrested in the forenoon of the 16th May 1932. Of these, 18 were put into the police lock-up and one was released but kept under surveillance. The remaining 18 were also released the next afternoon, though they continued to be under police surveillance till they were charged and produced before the Joint Magistrate, Coondapoor, on 20th May 1932.

(b) The brother-in-law of one of the 19 satyagrahis provided refreshments for all of them at 6 p.m. on 16th May 1932 and one Rama Aithala brought them jaggery and water at 1 p.m. in the Kirimanjeshwar school. They were then taken to the Baindur lock-up.

(c) The police gave them food in the forenoon of 17th May 1932 when they were in the lock-up. They were not in the police lock-up from the afternoon of 17th May 1932 and so there was no necessity for the police to feed them.

(d) No medical assistance was given, as it was not found necessary.

(e) Vide the answer to clause (c) above.

(f) None.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note, dated the 19th October 1932.[SUBJECT.—*Civil disobedience movement—Expenditure incurred on feeding the police—Legislative Council Question No. 94.*]

With reference to the Legislative Council Question No. 94 answered on the 4th August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

(a) The total expenditure incurred on feeding the police in connection with the civil disobedience movement from January to March 1932 was Rs. 50,247-7-10 and that incurred from April to June 1932 was Rs. 45,714-14-0.

(b) The persons concerned were not paid their usual daily allowance for the days on which they were fed at Government expense. The amount of daily allowance saved during January to March 1932 was Rs. 34,531-6-8 and that saved during April to June was Rs. 29,023-3-4.



G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22252-2, dated the 17th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to the question No. 9 given in the Legislative Council on the 2nd August 1932, the following information is placed on the table of the House:—

9 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the police searched the premises of the Khadi Depot of the Andhra Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association at Nidadavole; and

(b) whether they seized any account books, and if so, what books, how many and why; and whether they have been since returned, if not why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The police seized 37 accounts and connected books, a list of which is appended, in order to ascertain whether the funds of the depot were utilized for the furtherance of the unlawful activities of the Congress. The accounts and books seized were subsequently returned to the manager of the depot.

1st November 1932]

*List of books seized during the search of Khadi Depot at Nidadavole
on 2nd February 1932.*

1. A book regarding boycotting of foreign cloth printed by Jayaram Press	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. A book about the birth of Gandhi Mahatma printed on 22nd September 1931	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. A book containing the methods of All-India Spinners' Association, dated 15th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Khaddar stock book	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. List of stock book	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Lists of payments of salaries	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. A book containing letter of correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	1
8. Old stock book	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Indent book of khaddar	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Indent invoice book	...	...	...	...	...	1
11. Letter despatch book	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Letter receipt book	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Old stock book	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Averja book from 15th January 1930 to 13th August 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
15. Averja book from 17th May 1926 to 8th July 1928	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. Averja chitta book	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Circulars regarding khaddar propaganda	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. A book containing vouchers	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Report of Auditor	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. Khaddar sale bill books	...	...	...	...	...	9
21. Chitta, dated 1st October 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Letter file book from 28th July 1931 to 26th January 1932	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Letter book from 7th May 1930 to 18th August 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Letter book from 19th November 1930 to 4th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Letter book from 14th May 1930 to 12th November 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Letter book from 16th June 1929 to 26th September 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
27. Letter book from 21st February 1930 to 6th May 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
28. Letter book from 28th February 1930 to 19th December 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Post records	...	...	...	...	...	9
30. Books relating to Ratam and Maggam	...	...	...	...	...	13
31. Book relating to trial balance from 28th September 1928 to September 1929	...	...	...	...	...	1
32. Book relating to trial balance for 1929 and 1930	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Stock balance list	...	...	...	...	...	1
34. Price list of khaddar	...	...	...	...	...	1
35. Audit book from 1925 to 1926	...	...	...	...	...	1
36. Old stock balance lists	...	...	...	...	...	4
37. Letters relating to the Spinners' Associations	...	...	...	...	...	66

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22786-2, dated the 19th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 83 given in the Legislative Council on the 3rd August 1932, the following information is placed on the table of the House:—

83 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Sundara Rao, B.A., LL.B., and several others sent a statement or a petition, dated 21st May 1932, to the Collector of South Kanara detailing the excesses committed by the police and the forest guards on the Congress volunteers who went to break the forest laws in the Herur Reserve Forest of Coondapoor taluk on 16th May 1932; if so, whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the table of the House;

(b) whether the Collector of South Kanara enquired into the said petition; if so, what the result of the same is; and on whose evidence the enquiry is based; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (c) No such petition or statement was received by the Collector of South Kanara from Mr. K. Sundara Rao and others.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22787-2, dated the 20th October 1932.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 84 in the Legislative Council on the 3rd August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

84 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether on 16th May 1932 one Laxminarayanamurti, the standard bearer of the forest satyagrahis of Herur forest, Coondapoor taluk, was given about ten or twelve blows with the flagstaff which the boy had carried;

1st November 1932]

(b) whether one Balagone Venkataramana Hebbara, who was another of the said satyagrahis, was given two blows on the head with cudgel and whether, when his clothes were besmeared with blood resulting from the wounds caused on the head, the police removed all the clothes from his body and took them away; and

(c) whether it is a fact that one Karyavirya Subba and another who accidentally happened to come to the said place of forest satyagrahis was beaten and whether the former's clothes were also removed and torn?

A.—(a) On 16th May 1932, there was an unlawful assembly of more than nineteen volunteers in the Herur reserve forest engaged in cutting trees in contravention of Forest laws. They refused to disperse when warned by the police, so they were dispersed by a light cane charge. Laxminarayanamurti, who was a member of that unlawful assembly, may have received a few cuts, but he made no complaint to the Joint Magistrate when charged before him on 20th May 1932.

(b) Balagone Venkataramana Hebbara was a member of the unlawful assembly. The injury on his head is reported to have been caused by the falling of a branch of a tree in the forest.

The blood-stained clothes were not removed by the police. They are reported to have been removed by Hebbara's relatives who gave him fresh clothes.

(c) Kharvi Subba, who is presumably the person referred to as Karyavirya Subba, was according to the evidence before the Joint Magistrate, Coondapoor, one of those who actually took part in the forest satyagraha as admitted by him at the trial. The other person referred to in the question is one V. Bhatta who was also arrested at the time for taking part in forest satyagraha. Kharvi Subba's clothes were not removed or torn. They made no complaint to the Joint Magistrate, Coondapoor, in Court.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 23943-2, dated the 21st October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 123, given in the Legislative Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is placed on the table of the House:—

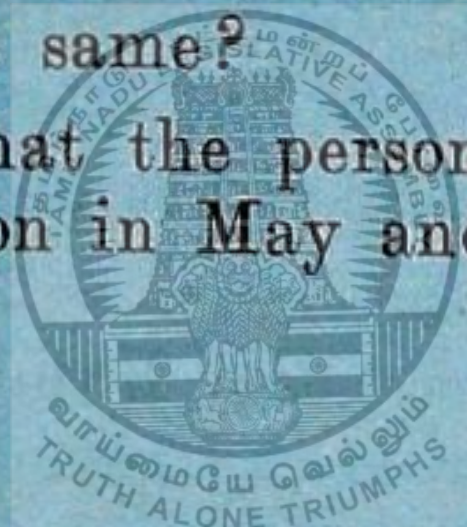
123. Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in May 1932 the Police beat Mr. Atluri Jayaramaya of Vanapamula in Bezwada and that his ribs were broken on account of the severity of the lathi blows given by the Police; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances was the said beating given and where, and whether the Police gave him medical assistance after the beating; if so, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the number and nature of the injuries received by him and the remarks of the medical officer who attended regarding the same?

A.—(a) It is reported that the person in question was not beaten on any occasion in May and that his ribs have not been broken.

(b) Does not arise.



G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 22789-2, dated the 20th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 145, given in the Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is placed on the table of the House:—

The two picketers referred to were admitted into the "Peoples' Hospital." No information as to the number and nature of the injuries received by them can be got from the hospital.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 23939-2, dated the 21st October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 147, given in the Legislative Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is placed on the table of the House:—

* 147 Q.—Mr. U .C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 13th April 1932, the “Jallian-walabhag Day,” two batches of eight volunteers each went out in procession in Bezwada and the Police beat them severely with lathis;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the said volunteers Banka Yedugondalu, even after he fell down unconscious after the beating, was three times raised up and beaten by the sergeants again and again and that his left leg was fractured;

(c) whether it is a fact that another of the said volunteers, Mr. Yanduri Veeraraghavayya, was beaten on his testicles on that day; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Kambhampati Venkateswara Rao, another of the said volunteers, was lifted up even after he fell unconscious and beaten by the sergeants and was severely injured under his left eye?

A.—(a) On 13th April 1932 four batches of volunteers went out in procession in Bezwada. The first batch consisted of 12, the second batch of 6, the third batch of 7, and the fourth batch of 8 volunteers. The volunteers were ordered to disperse, but they refused to do so and showed a defiant attitude, whereupon they were forcibly dispersed. They were not beaten severely with lathis. The third batch was removed from the bazaar to a road close to the anicut, and they were subsequently let off.

(b) Banka Yedugondalu did not fall down unconscious, nor was he repeatedly beaten. His left leg was not fractured.

(c) Enduri Veeraraghavayya was not beaten on his private parts.

(d) Kambhampati Venkateswara Rao did not fall unconscious. He fell on a dealwood box on the side of the road and his eye was injured thereby. He was not struck on the eye.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 23935-1, dated 20th October 1932.

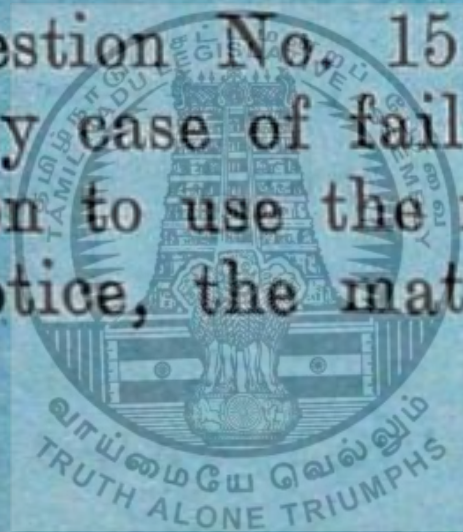
With reference to the answer given to question No. 150 in the Legislative Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

150. Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that picketers in Mangalore are arrested in the evening since the beginning of this month, taken to the lock-up and detained in the night and let off next morning at about 9 a.m.; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that they are not really supplied with any food though the Stationhouse officer daily makes a bill for their feeding charges?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 151 placed on the table of the House. If any case of failure by an officer in charge of a police station to use the money provided for feeding is brought to notice, the matter will be investigated.



G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 23942-2, dated the 20th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to question No. 151 given in the Legislative Council on the 5th August 1932, the following information is laid on the table of the House:—

151. Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Mangalore since the beginning of July picketers are arrested and kept in the lock-up during the nights and released next morning at about 9 a.m.;

(b) whether just before they are put in the floor of the lock-up it is watered profusely;

1st November 1932]

(c) whether all the clothes of the picketers are removed by the Police except a small loin cloth;

(d) whether it is a fact that they are not given any food at night;

(e) whether it is a fact that they are not given any clothes or mats to lie upon but are made to lie on the wet floor without any clothes starving and half-naked; and

(f) what action have the Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The procedure was not adopted for the first time in July nor is it peculiar to the case of picketers. Persons temporarily detained in the lock-up may be released at any time if it is decided by the District Superintendent of Police not to prosecute.

(b) When the lock-up has to be used on two or more consecutive days it has to be washed on the second day if the occupants have made the floor dirty. This is done in the interest of cleanliness and decency. It is possible that in wet weather the floor may occasionally remain damp.

(c) No.

(d) The sub-jail feeding hours are between 5 and 6 p.m. If picketing is done late in the evening the picketers cannot be fed as it is then too late to arrange meals for them.

(e) Clothing is not provided in lock-ups as arrested persons are allowed to retain their own clothes.

(f) None.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

[1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 4319 C-3, dated the 19th October 1932.

With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to Legislative Council Question No. 77, answered on 3rd August 1932, the information contained in the annexure hereto is placed on the table of the House.

ANNEXURE.

* 77. Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when 'A' class prisoners suffer from illness and are sent to the General Hospital for treatment, in which ward they are placed; and

(b) what the cost per head is in ward in which they are placed then and what the cost allowed for 'A' class prisoners in the jails is?

A.—(a) In special wards.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is that the cost per head per day varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. The answer to the second part of the question is that the food supplied to a healthy 'A' class prisoner varies within a limit of eight annas per diem.

V. N. VISWANATHA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

1st November 1932]

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 253 supra]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 4330 C-3, dated the 19th October 1932.

With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Law Member in answer to the supplementary question to Legislative Council Question No. 76, answered on 3rd August 1932, the information contained in the annexure hereto is placed on the table of the House.

Annexure.

Statement showing the names, etc., of civil disobedience prisoners who suffered from appendicitis from January to September 1932.

Jails.	Names of prisoners.	The class in which they were placed.	The jails in which they got the attack.	The cause of the disease.	Treatment given to each with information as to where it was given and with what results.
Central Jail, Vellore.	Satya-murti.	A	Central Jail, Vellore.	Oral and intestinal sepsis. From the time when he was admitted into this jail he was complaining of irregular attacks of pain in the abdomen. The case was diagnosed as chronic appendicitis.	The patient was transferred to the General Hospital, Madras, for X-Ray examination and for operative treatment. He is still an in-patient of that hospital. His unconditional release has since been sanctioned.
Do.	L. S. Prabhu.	A	Do.	Chronic constipation. He had two attacks of appendicitis when he was outside for which he had palliative treatment. He had a relapse of it in this jail.	Was treated at the General Hospital, Madras, where he was operated upon and discharged cured.
Central Jail, Trichinopoly.	Kali Mudali.	C	Outside the jail.	Chronic constipation—seven years' duration.	Was treated in the Jail hospital from 27th May 1932 to 17th June 1932 and then he was transferred to the Government Hospital, Trichinopoly. He was upon a charge

V. N. VISWANATH
Secretary to